

THE CRISIS.

Devoted to the Support of the Democratic Principles of Jefferson.

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession---everything for the Cause, nothing for Men."

No. 16.

RICHMOND, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

VOL. I.

TERMS.

THE CRISIS will be printed in quarto form, on a medium sheet, with new type. The price \$1---and no paper will be sent to any person, without payment in advance, postage paid. As nothing short of a very large and effective subscription can justify the continuation of the paper, the above terms will be strictly adhered to. We mean to make no debts at all. We abjure all credit in this establishment, and insist upon the Cash System.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 3, 1840.

[Submitted, and ordered to be printed.]

Mr. CLAY of Alabama made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred so much of the report of the Secretary of War, as relates to the reorganization and discipline of the militia, submit the following report:

That, duly appreciating the importance of the subject, and fully concurring in the opinion that "a well-regulated militia" is "necessary to the security of a free State," they have thought proper to examine it, in reference to the powers of Congress, the various plans which have been proposed, and such measures as have been matured, at different periods, since the adoption of the Constitution. From the earliest period of our history there seems to have been a general concurrence in the opinion, that a well-organized militia is not only the most economical, but the most safe and reliable means of national defence. Indeed, when we take into view that our Government originated in the spontaneous will of the people; that it was organized, and its fundamental law constituted by them; that, recognizing man's capacity for self-government, and the leading principle that a majority shall govern, all are alike interested in its preservation, the conclusion follows necessarily, that the national defence must be most secure in the hands of a citizen-soldiery. The experience of former ages had shown the danger to liberty from large standing armies, as well as the expense of maintaining them; and our own experience, during the war of the Revolution, had proven that free-men, almost without organization, and without discipline, were invincible, when battling in defence of their own rights, and for the safety of their own families and friends. Hence, the Constitution, relying on the militia as the best safeguard against all enemies, domestic and foreign, expressly delegates to Congress the power to provide for calling them forth, "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." And the past history of our country fully justifies the confidence in the militia, indicated by this grant of power; for, up to the present moment, they have never been called upon, on any occasion, when their country was in danger, or needed their services, from any cause, that they have not rallied to her standard with the most prompt alacrity, and evinced the most ardent patriotism, and determined courage.

To render this arm of the national defence more efficient, the Constitution delegates to Congress further power in the following words:

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the U. States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The mode in which this power could be best executed, has been, more or less, the subject of deliberation and discussion during every administration since the adoption of the Constitution. As early as the 21st of January, 1790, a plan for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, proposed by General Knox, then Secretary of War, was communicated to the Senate by President Washington. The committee deemed it proper to exhibit somewhat of the early history of this interesting subject, both as regards the views of the Executive and the legislation of Congress. In regard to the former, they present the following extracts from the report of the Secretary of War, which has been just referred to:

The plan of Gen. Knox.

"The period of life, in which military service shall be required of the citizens of the U. S., to commence at eighteen and terminate at the age of sixty years.---The men comprehended by this description, exclusive

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of such exceptions as the Legislatures of the respective States may think proper to make, and all actual *mariers*, shall be enrolled for different degrees of military duty, and divided into three distinct classes.

"The first class shall comprehend the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, to be denominated the *advanced corps*. The second class shall include the men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, to be denominated the *main corps*. The third class shall comprehend, inclusively, the men from forty-six to sixty years of age, to be denominated the *reserved corps*.

"All the militia of the U. S. shall assume the form of the legion, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

"A legion shall consist of one hundred and fifty-three commissioned officers, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, formed in the following manner:

"Of the *advanced corps*.---The youth of eighteen and nineteen years shall be disciplined for thirty days successively in each year; and those of twenty years shall be disciplined only for ten days in each year, which shall be the last ten days of the annual encampments.

"The non-commissioned officers and privates are not to receive any pay during the said time, but the commissioned officers will receive the pay of their relative ranks agreeably to the federal establishment for the time being.

"In order that the plan shall effectually answer the end proposed, the first day of January shall be the fixed period, for all who attain the age of eighteen years, in any part, or during the course of each year, to be enrolled in the *advanced corps*, and to take the necessary oaths to perform, personally, such legal military service as may be directed, for the full and complete term of three years, to be estimated from the time of entrance into the said corps, and also to take an oath of allegiance to the State, and to the U. S.

"The *main corps* is instituted to preserve and circulate throughout the community the military discipline acquired in the *advanced corps*; to arm the people, and fix firmly, by practice and habit, those forms and maxims, which are essential to the life and energy of a free Government.

"The *reserved corps* is instituted to prevent men being sent to the field whose strength is unequal to sustain the severities of an active campaign. But, by organizing and rendering them eligible for domestic service, a greater proportion of the younger and robust part of the community may be enabled, in case of necessity, to encounter the more urgent duties of war."

Such were the views entertained, and the plan of organization and discipline of the militia, proposed by that distinguished veteran and patriot, General Knox, who had periled "life, fortune, and sacred honor," during our Revolutionary struggle, and contributed his full share in the achievement of our liberty and independence. That his plan received the approbation of the father of his country, then President of the U. States, is clearly manifested by the official documents. In resubmitting his plan to the President, to be laid before Congress, Gen. Knox expressed himself in the following language:

"Having submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the U. States, which I had presented to the late Congress, and you having approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest." General Washington, having subsequently directed him to lay the plan before Congress, accompanied by the Secretary's declarations, that he had "approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions," which had been obviated by "the alterations" which he had been "pleased to suggest," substantially adopted it as his own.

There does not appear, however, to have been any law passed for the organization and discipline of the militia, until the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May 8, 1792, which was no doubt, an emanation from the views communicated to Congress by Gen. Knox, as already noticed, though it did not fully carry them out. This act is still upon our statute-book, and not yet repealed; though it is so utterly disregarded in many parts of the Union, that its existence is almost unknown.

It will be perceived there are many striking analogies between the plan of General Knox, including the sections of the act of May 8, 1792, just quoted, and that of the present Secretary of War, now under consideration; and that the plan of the latter is not entirely original, or new. The former proposed enrolling the militia for different degrees of duty, and dividing them into three distinct classes, to be called the "advanced corps," the "main corps," and the "reserve corps;" the latter also proposes three distinct classes—the "first class" to be denominated the mass of the militia—the "second class" to be denominated the active or moveable force—and a "third class" to be denominated the reserve or sedentary force."

Again: the "advanced corps" of General Knox correspond in all material respects with the active or moveable force" of the present Secretary of War, so far as duties are to be performed. It was proposed by the former that the "advanced corps," consisting of "the youth of eighteen and nineteen, should be disciplined for thirty days successively, in each year; and those of twenty years should be disciplined only for ten days in each year, which should be the last ten days of the annual encampment." The present Secretary proposes that the "active force of the militia" may be called forth at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor [exceeding] days in the same year (leaving Congress to designate the length of time), "for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

Among the principal points of difference in the two plans or projects, it may be remarked that Gen. Knox proposed the enrolment of all between the ages of eighteen and sixty years; while the present Secretary proposes to enrol only those between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Again: under the plan of Gen. Knox, "the non-commissioned officers and privates were not to receive any pay during the said time [of their discipline]; but the commissioned officers were to receive the pay of their relative ranks, agreeably to the Federal establishment, for the time being." The present Secretary proposes to give all those called out for discipline, including "non-commissioned officers, musicians, artisans, and privates," the pay and rations of the "officers, musicians, artisans, and privates, of the infantry of the U. S." Another point of difference between the law of 1792 and that proposed by the present Secretary is, that, under the former, *every citizen* between eighteen and forty-five years of age, subject to militia duty, is required to "provide himself with a good musket, or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock," &c.; "or with a good rifle," and corresponding equipments. The present Secretary of War proposes for enactment, "that every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.;" but, in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, he explains this to mean, so far as regards the "active class," that they are to be armed and equipped at the public expense, as well as paid for their services. In the communication alluded to, and doubtless with a view to obviate all constitutional objections, the Secretary speaks of his purpose "to apply to the States to place, by law, their contingents at the disposition of the General Government, for a period of not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction with regular troops, and by veteran officers." Contemplating the necessity of this assent, he adds: "It is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State, when the advantages are presented to it of possessing a body of well-organized, well-armed, and well-disciplined militia, without any expense, either to the States or to the citizens thereof, and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points, within each State, and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to establish as part of the system."

Notwithstanding the passage of the act of 1792, to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the U. S., and though its provisions have been thought by many to impose individual burdens of too much severity, General Washington evidently regarded it as inadequate to the purposes contemplated. More than once, after its passage, he brought the subject before Congress in his annual addresses. Recurring to the militia "as the safe and ade-

quate defence of the nation," in his speech on the 3d of December, 1793, after speaking of the necessity of procuring arms and other military apparatus, he emphatically observed:

"Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friend of Republican Government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the power of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the U. S. But, *it is an inquiry which cannot be, too solemnly pursued, whether the act has organized them so as to produce their full effect.*"

In his speech of the 19th of November, 1794, the President again brought the subject forward; and, among other things, made the following remark:

"*The devising and establishing a well-regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to gratitude.*"

There does not appear to have been any further legislation on the subject of the organization or discipline of the militia, till the passage of an act, in addition to the one already noticed, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, which was approved March 2, 1803, and which seems to have been designed to enforce and carry out the provisions of the former. Among other provisions of the act last referred to, it is expressly declared:

"Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of the militia in each State, to make returns of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January in each year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant-generals of militia as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns; and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February annually."

The second section of the same act declares: "That every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, should be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act [the act of May 8, 1792, before recited] from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment," &c.

Here was a re-enactment of the injunction upon every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years (with very few exceptions,) to keep himself constantly armed and equipped, *at his own expense*, according to the provisions of the act of 1792, from and after the day he might receive notice of his enrolment.

How far the requisitions of these several acts have been complied with by officers or men, or how far they have advanced the discipline of the militia throughout the Union, or produced regularity and uniformity in the returns annually required, the experience and observation of the Senate will enable them to judge. So far, however, as your committee are enabled to speak, they believe, if not wholly inefficient, they have at least fallen very short of the results contemplated. As evidence of the correctness of this view of the subject, we find the reorganization and better government and discipline of the militia have been, ever since, one of the standing themes of almost every Executive message, of many reports from the Department of War, and of very frequent discussion in Congress. It was a subject of almost constant solicitude with Mr. Madison throughout his administration.

After the close of the war, in his message of December 5, 1815, Mr. Madison referred to the experience of that eventful period, and again urged upon Congress "such classification and organization of the militia as would most effectually render it a safeguard of a free State." Indicating his convictions that the existing law required alteration and amendment, he pressed "the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which" (he stated) "cannot be expected from the regulations now in force." And, in his last annual message of December 3, 1818, when just about to retire forever from the duties and responsibilities of office, in that spirit of patriotism which had distinguished his long and eventful public life, he made a final and anxious appeal to the assembled representatives of the nation, in which he warmly recommended a "re-organization of the militia" in the following language:

"As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of Congress a re-organization of the militia on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life, more or less adapted to military service. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the Constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of a free Government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give it due force than a classification which will assign the foremost in the

defence of the country to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard."

During the same session, the subject of the re-organization and discipline of the militia was agitated in Congress; and on the 17th of January, 1817, an elaborate report thereon was made by Gen. Garrison (then a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio,) as chairman of the committee to whom it had been referred. The most striking alteration he proposed in his report was "a system of military instruction which" (he said) "should be engraven on and form a part of the ordinary education of our youth." His views upon that subject can be understood by the following extracts from his report:

"As the important advantages of the military part of the education of the youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public Treasury.

"That, to comport with the equality which is the basis of our Constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend, without exception, to every individual of the proper age.

"That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should not be given in distant schools, established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States.

"That a corps of military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the U. S., while the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of tactics, to be established in all the higher seminaries."

Preparatory to the execution of this project, its author concluded his report by offering for adoption a resolution, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to prepare and lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth of the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education."

What would have been the expense of thus educating "all the youth in the United States," as proposed, no estimate seems to have been attempted or called for; nor is any thing said in the report to indicate the provision of the Constitution whence the power is deduced. But, if the number of youth amounted to one hundred thousand only, at an average expense of twenty dollars each per annum—which, including the "elementary" schools and "higher seminaries," would have been very reasonable—the expenditure for this branch of military instruction alone would have amounted to two millions of dollars annually.

There is, however, appended to the report, "estimates of the expenses of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These estimates are made [in the first place] on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as nearly as may be, into twenty-five brigades." The committee estimated the "expense of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades, or one hundred thousand men," at \$173,850. And estimating the whole United States militia, then the total expense of training the officers [alone] of the whole militia, would be some hundred thousand dollars less than two millions." This is about \$1,900,000 for training them one month in the year.

Such was his anxiety to improve this arm of the national defence, that the opinion seems to have been entertained by General Garrison, that the power granted by the Constitution as it then existed, and still does, was not sufficient for the accomplishment of that object in all respects. Hence, on the 28th of February, 1817, about six weeks after his report, just noticed, he proposed an amendment of the Constitution, greatly extending the powers of Congress over the subject.

It will be borne in mind, that the existing provision of the Constitution expressly reserves "to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." The object of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which will be found appended to this report, was to give Congress, "concurrently with the States," the "power to provide for training the militia," and further declaring, that "whilst engaged in that service [that is, being trained,] they shall be subject to the rules and regulations, prescribed for the government of the militia, when in the military service of the U. S.," &c.

The effect of this amendment to the Constitution, if it had been adopted, would have been to concede to the authorities of the General Government, whenever it might be deemed expedient to exercise it, the most ample power to train and discipline the militia, in such manner, and for such length of time, as Congress might have directed or authorized, limited only by their discretion. Conferring on Congress, in general terms, power concurrently with the States—and of course, to the same extent—discretionary authority might have been given to the President, or any other functionary of the

General Government, to have trained the militia, in any number, at any place, at any season, and for any portion of the year. Further, it would have subjected them, expressly, while being trained or disciplined, to the same "rules and regulations prescribed, for the government of the militia, when in the military service of the United States;" in other words, it would have subjected them in time of peace, and when assembled for the mere purpose of being trained or disciplined, to "the rules and articles of war."

The last clause of the amendment proposed, which does not seem to have been considered necessary, when the report above referred to was made, gave to Congress the power "to provide for teaching, in the primary schools, and other seminaries of learning in the several States, the system of discipline prescribed for the militia." To have carried this power into effect, would have been to give a military education, at the expense of the U. S., if deemed expedient, to every male scholar or student in the several States; as a system of discipline would necessarily include, not only the use of arms, but all the field evolutions required in the army of the U. S. Whether public sentiment would have sustained the authorities of the General Government in the exercise of the several powers thus proposed to be granted to it, may well be questioned; but, if such had been the case, with the military education, contemplated for the youth of the country in the first place, followed by training and discipline in the field, for a sufficient length of time, it would have rendered the mass of our citizens more emphatically soldiers, than those of any other nation in the world.

The author of this amendment seems to have been so well satisfied of its expediency, that he moved it again at the ensuing session of Congress; and pressed it upon their attention on the ground, as he stated, that "as the Constitution had expressly reserved to the States the right of training and disciplining the militia, the adoption of the resolution might be deemed necessary." But his amendment failed to meet sufficient approbation to secure its adoption; and like many other propositions on the subject of the organization and discipline of the militia, is only to be remembered as a part of our legislative history.

Your committee might present many other instances of the continued agitation of this subject, so intimately connected with our national safety, since the proposed amendment of the Constitution which has just been mentioned; but they will confine themselves to the notice of one further effort to reform the supposed defects of the existing system. They allude to that made by the Secretary of War in the year 1826; to whom had been assigned, by a resolution of Congress, "the duty of having prepared a system of cavalry tactics and a system of instruction for artillery, for the use of cavalry and artillery of the militia."

With so many instances of fruitless attempts to change our militia system, before them, your committee are not prepared to adopt the plan recommended by the Secretary of War, nor to make any other material change in the organization and discipline of the militia, at present. If it be desirable to cause those who constitute the militia to arm themselves, the acts of 1792 and 1803, passed during the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson, already require them to do so. If they should be trained and disciplined, a system for that purpose has already been prescribed and furnished; and it only remains for the State Governments, to which the Constitution very properly reserves that authority, to enforce it. But the committee are almost constrained to believe that no system, which can be devised, will ever render the mass of citizens engaged in the ordinary avocations of life, to which they are stimulated by the impulses of duty and interest, a well-trained and disciplined soldiery. In a time of profound peace, when they do not perceive any probable necessity for their services in the field, they cannot appreciate the importance of such attainments, as can only be acquired by considerable expense, labor, and sacrifice of time. Yet, we are assured, by the experience of the past, that, however reluctant our fellow-citizens may be to undergo the drudgery of militia discipline, in times of peace and security, they are ever ready to rally in the defence of their country, when assailed by enemies, foreign or domestic. When so called out, or, rather, coming forth on such occasions spontaneously as they do, they regard no privation nor exposure; no severity of discipline nor danger; no sacrifice of ease, comfort, interest, nor even life itself, if demanded by the honor, safety, or welfare of their country. With such feelings, and a love of country, predominant over all selfish considerations, the proud citizen becomes, at once, a soldier in courage, and, very soon, in discipline and subordination.

Were the committee disposed to suggest any new legislation on this occasion, it would be that more liberal and efficient measures should be taken to arm and equip the whole body of the militia. The act, passed on the 23d of April, 1808, appropriated "the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars" "for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase

or manufacture, by, and on account of the U. States." Your committee concur in opinion with the board of officers, assembled in 1826, as hereinbefore mentioned, that this sum is "inadequate" for the object contemplated; for they state, no doubt on due consideration, that, "according to the present rate of appropriation by Congress, for that purpose, it would require, even supposing the population to be stationary, about seventy-five years more to accomplish a measure so congenial to the whole theory of our institutions." The act has now been in operation a period of thirty-two years, and the whole number of small arms, and field artillery, distributed among all the States, since its passage, would, perhaps, not be more than sufficient to supply the militia of the State of N. York. This is sufficient to prove the total inadequacy of the existing law to supply the wants of the whole body of the militia throughout the Union, within any reasonable time. Without arms it is impossible to train men to the use of them; and for the men to procure them, of that uniform and proper quality, which is almost essential to the purposes of discipline, would involve individual burdens, regarded as oppressive by those who constitute the mass of the militia.

Such are the general views of your committee, upon this interesting and important subject; but they regard the present financial condition of the country as inauspicious to their accomplishment; and, therefore, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, February, 28, 1817.—Mr. Garrison submitted the following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring therein,) That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States; which, when ratified, by the Legislatures of three-fourths of said States shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution.

Concurrence shall, so concurred with the States, have power to provide for training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed for that purpose, and, whilst engaged in that service, they shall be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the militia when in the military service of the United States; and, also, to provide for teaching, in the primary schools and other seminaries of learning in the several States, the system of discipline prescribed for the militia.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CRISIS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Question—Who resigned his commission during the heat of the last war, and at the time the enemy were making their greatest efforts for the control of the Mississippi valley?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who ordered the gallant Croghan, upon the approach of the enemy, to burn all of his munitions of war, and sound a retreat?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who was it, that placed Croghan with a small garrison not exceeding 150 men, under orders to retreat, "should the enemy approach in force and with cannon, provided a retreat should then be practicable"—and first ordered Croghan "not to hazard a retreat in the face of an Indian investment"—but when that investment was made by Proctor, at the head of more than 4,000 men, despatched to that officer a second order for "an immediate retreat" at all hazards, indicating the route by which he was to make it, but taking no step himself to cover or otherwise "sustain the movement"—but being at Seneca, within eight miles of Croghan, whilst his troops heard every gun that was fired at Fort Stephenson, and were anxious to march to the relief of their countrymen, refused to do any thing for Croghan, and only exclaimed, "Be his blood upon his own head!" And further still, when that same gallant Croghan suffered his name to be attached to an Address, for the purpose of keeping down a dissatisfied and mutinous camp, and afterwards he promised to do Croghan justice, yet still keeps back the Correspondence?

Answer—Gen. W. H. Harrison.

Question—What General in the last war was so dilatory in his movements, and backward in his preparations, as to induce the officers of "Grand Camp," Ohio, headed by Gen. Lucas and backed by Wm. Key Bond, to pass and publish the following resolution: "Resolved, That the conduct of his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, Wm. Henry Harrison, of the North-western Army, on this occasion, is shrouded in mystery, and to us perfectly inexplicable"?

Answer—Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What distinguished individual was a full mile in the rear of the action at the Thames?

Answer—Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Which of the heroes of the last war has been compelled to bolster up his military reputation by certificates?

Answer—Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who was denied a sword by the vote of the Senate, immediately after the last war?

Answer—Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What distinguished individual in the Ohio Senate aided in framing, and finally, (on the 3d January,

1820,) voted for resolutions denouncing "slavery as a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect our national happiness"?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who, when a candidate for office in 1822, in reply to a charge of his being friendly to slavery, pronounced it a calumny; wrote a Circular to the people, setting forth his opposition to slavery, proclaimed a member of an Abolition society—and even took the certificate of his venerable friend, Judge Hatch, to establish the fact?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What distinguished individual, in a 4th of July Speech, at Cheviot, in 1833, said, "it was an object near his heart to see the surplus revenue applied (with the consent of the States) to the purchase and colonization of the negroes"—and that he hoped the day was not "far distant when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave"?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What distinguished personage, whilst Governor of Indiana, signed a bill authorizing the sale of white males and females, who were unable to pay the fine and costs of any penal action, and in the event of a sale, and on escape from the purchaser, the fugitive when caught to be punished by order of a justice of the peace, publicly with stripes, and moreover be made to work two days for every one lost?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who, when appointed minister to a foreign Court, staid at home five or six months before he repaired to the scene of his labors, drawing his pay from the Government all the time—in other words, who was it that received pay from the 24th May, 1828, the date of his commission, until the 26th of September, 1829, the day of his audience of leave—but did not go to Colombia until November, 1828; and was, of course, receiving at the rate of \$9,000 a year for nothing, except his attendance upon his own affairs, and his canvassing for J. Q. Adams?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who supported all of the extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement projected by John Q. Adams and the Federal party of 1828?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who voted in Congress in 1818 for the broad proposition, "that Congress has power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses"?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who, in a Speech before the Hamilton Agricultural Society in 1831, advocated the Tariff in all of its length and breadth—and so wedded to the scheme was he, that he said he would not agree to its repeal, "until the streets of Norfolk and Charleston were covered with grass—and the South could find no market for its products"?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who voted in 1827, in the Senate of the U. S., against the reduction of the duty on sugar from five to three cents, and against the reduction of the duty on tea?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who was it, that was so devoted to the Tariff and to Internal Improvements, that he was anxious even to postpone the payment of the public debt, for the purpose of promoting these interests—and in December, 1819, submitted to the Senate of Ohio, the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people, it is unwise and impolitic for the Government to pay off the public debt more rapidly than the obligations it may have come under to its creditors may require, and that any surplus in the Treasury would be more usefully employed in the internal improvement of the country by roads and canals, and in the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of laws, embracing the principles recommended in the foregoing resolutions"?

Answer—Gen. W. H. Harrison.

Question—Who said in a Speech in 1833, "that the right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the legislative power of Congress;" "and that the Speeches of Daniel Webster on the Proclamation and Force Bill, contained the most eloquent and satisfactory expositions of the Constitution"?

Answer—Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What individual, when charged to his face by John Randolph, with being a Federalist, admitted that he was friendly to the administration of the elder Adams; that he entertained those feelings of friendship in common with Marshall and Bayard, (the leaders of the Federal party, mark that)—and when further questioned in relation to a conversation about the negroes and politics of Virginia, said, he was only jesting upon those subjects?

Answer—Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who in the year 1819, introduced the following resolution in Congress: "That a corps of military institutions should be formed to attend to the gynastic and elementary part of education in every school in the U. S., whilst the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by Professors of Tactics to be established in all the higher seminaries"?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—Who proposed to lay additional taxes upon the people to defray the expense of this monstrous proposition?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What distinguished character, in the same year, and in the same Congress, said, that in calling out the militia for training, "the President should in all cases address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not to the Executive of any State.—The Governor of a State is not a militia officer bound to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and be punished by the sentence of a Court Martial"?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Question—What distinguished tactician, who, in his camps for training and improving the militia, proposes to keep them in the field for five or six weeks at a time, paying the officers for their services, but not a single cent for the common soldier?

Answer—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

LOCO FOCO.

FOR THE CRISIS.

A good hand at "Poker" to "bluff off" the Federal Whigs.

Poke 1st. Who were the first Federal Whigs? Jno. Adams, Hamilton, Fisher Ames, &c., &c.

2d. Who called the majority of their race the "simple men"? John Adams. Who spoke about the "well-born" being the only fit ones to rule? One of the same set of Federal Whigs.

3d. Who said "the British Constitution with all its corruptions is the best Government in the world"? The Federal Whig Hamilton.

4th. Who hold up the Hartford Convention men, as the purest politicians living? The Federal Whig preses of the North.

5th. Have not they kept up the same spirit to the present day? Look at the old Federal party's stronghold in this State—look at their 10th Legion, Loudon—"the only county that voted against Mr. Jefferson."

6th. Who sent the Circulars to influence the Virginia election? Saltonstall, the mover of the Hartford Convention; Truman Smith and John C. Clark, men, who always vote with Slade on Abolition questions—Who ought to be "judged by his company"? Jno. M. Botts.

7th. Who nominated Harrison? Did not the North? How many votes did he get from the South on the 1st and 2d ballots? None.

8th. Who considers being friendly to slavery a *calumny*? W. H. Harrison.

9th. What paper supports him? The Philanthropist.

10th. Who is John C. Wright, one of his "confidential advisers"? A vile Abolitionist.

11th. Have not three Abolition papers in Ohio cut out Tyler's name from their ticket, and let *Harrison's* stand?

12th. Who declared in his letter to an Abolition friend, "that Harrison was an Abolitionist of the first water, and no mistake"? Calhoun from Massachusetts.

13th. Who declared he wrote this by "authority"? The same Abolitionist, Calhoun.

14th. How many Northern Whigs voted against Jarvis's anti-abolition resolutions? 53—Look at the journal of the House, and see if we are not correct.

15th. Who voted for Slade's motion to suspend the rules of the House, in order to bring in an Abolition petition? 53 Whigs in this case also.

16th. Who voted against the reception of Arkansas into the Union, because she owned slaves? 44 of the Whig party; a majority of that party which was then in Congress.

17th. How many Whigs voted against the resolutions of Mr. Patton of Virginia? Answer—60.

18th. How many of the Northern Whigs voted against Cost Johnson's resolutions? Answer 61. And pray, how many voted for them? One!

19th. Which is the strong Whig State in this Union? Vermont.

20th. Which is the strongest Abolition State? Vermont. Deny this.

21st. What party went for *amalgamation* in Massachusetts? Answer this question, if you dare.

22d. You brag about New York; you have a majority in the Legislature—yet what Legislature but the Whig one of New York has given runaway negroes trial by jury? Answer this.

23d. What has your great Gov. Seward done? He has protected the men who carried off Mr. Colley's slave from the port of Norfolk. Deny this, if you dare.

24th. Who is the right arm of Whiggery at the North? Slade—Slade, who openly advocates the "power of Congress over slavery in the States." See his vote, when that question was put in Congress.

25th. What *Whig* Governor was it, that talked of the "dark spirit of slavery"? Ritner. Deny this, if you please. Who are Adams, Giddings, Thurlow Weed and almost all the prominent Abolitionists?—Whigs.

26th. Did not the Whigs wish to abolish slavery in Kentucky? Deny it.

27th. Did not the Whig party last time, run the rank Abolitionist, *Granger*, for Vice President? Was not the watchword "Harrison and Granger"?

28th. Did not the Philanthropist (when Harrison was nominated) thank Heaven for a great anti-slavery victory?

In conclusion, will you dare deny that the V. Buren party have opposed Abolition all over the Union? Look at the resolutions of the Van Buren party in N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Hampshire. We dare you produce any Whig manifesto of that character in the non-slaveholding States. Did your Baltimore Convention dare to express their opinions? No! They dare not.

Has not Mr. Van Buren given pledges enough to satisfy any unprejudiced mind? Ought not his casting vote on the Mail question, to get every vote South of Mason's and Dixon's line? Reflect—*It is on account of that vote that the South is not flooded with Abolition pamphlets without power to prevent their circulation.* Will any deny that that vote *saved the Union*? Deny, if you can, that the Van Buren party passed Johnson's resolutions. Deny, if you can, that they have acted with the South on every occasion. To make the most of your "mum" Presidential candidate, could he do any more? Are not all Whig precedents opposed to your expecting any thing in favor of the South?

You cannot deny this. The only reason you will not unite with the Southern candidate is, that you hate him from some unaccountable cause, and that you are blinded by the rags of the U. S. Bank; for, disguise it as you will, Harrison is the Bank candidate. What party but yours would tolerate such horrible infractions of the Constitution as you would? What party but yours would have voted for an imbecile old man; and that, too, in conjunction with Granger, the Abolitionist?—What party but yours is supported by bank-bought presses? What party but yours publishes in the Intelligencer Slade's Speech on Abolition petitions? What party but yours would in its organ, the Federal Whig, have excused the Whig Governor, Seward, by saying he acted from conscientious motives? And in the same print have openly in the face of day put in that piece, "The better sort of Whigs only embrace the most comely of Afric's race."

R.

FOR THE CRISIS.
The leading members of the Whig party, though entertaining opinions directly at war with the Democratic principles of Jefferson, have hitherto, in all their efforts to get into power, most studiously concealed their real views from the public. When they assumed the name of Whigs, they were aware from past experience, that their political sentiments were extremely obnoxious to the people, and that the only means to conciliate them, and obtain their votes, was to inculcate the belief, that the modern Whigs were zealous Republicans. For this purpose, the country was flooded with presses, which, while teeming with patriotic professions, scrupled at no kind of falsehood, calumny or deception calculated to mislead public opinion. And, though the cloven foot was always apparent on every emergency where they were called upon to act, so untiring were they in the misrepresentations which they palmed upon the people, by means of their numerous presses, that though always beaten, they still continued to present a formidable opposition. Naturally fearful, however, that any imprudence on their part, would turn their deluded followers against them, they have, up to the present time, persisted in their deceptive system with so much zeal, that they now flatter themselves with the hope of obtaining the end of all their exertions—of elevating to the Presidential Chair a man, entertaining similar sentiments with themselves, and willing to be their pliant tool.—Their hypocrisy may have succeeded in part. But the old adage, "honesty is the best policy," was never known to fail, nor will it fail in this instance. Seeming prosperity has had its usual effect upon the minds of the Whig leaders—it has warped their judgment, and betrayed them into many indiscretions which they never committed before. Led by their arrogance, and the Federal doctrine of contempt for the intelligence of the people, they have rashly and presumptuously dared to cast numerous insults on those upon whom they are entirely dependent, and with whom rests the power, either to crown all their wishes with success, or overwhelm them in an ignominious defeat.

They wish to elect General William Henry Harrison President of the United States. Many of his principles they know to be such, that they would destroy all prospect of victory, if fairly laid before the people. To deceive the public, with respect to these opinions; to deny or garble every disagreeable fact; unblushingly to charge their opponents with political crimes of the deepest die, is the course which desperate politicians might have been expected to pursue.—

But, elated by an overweening confidence, and despising the intelligence of the people, they have resorted to an expedient, as unprecedented as it is extraordinary. They have boldly ventured on a proceeding never before attempted in any free government. They have resolved, that their candidate "shall make no declaration of his principles for the *public eye*." The people of a free country, forsooth, in this enlightened age, are expected to bestow the highest office in their gift on a man, who refuses to give them any assurance as to what shall be his course, and who will condescend "to give no answers either to friends or foes." No! No! The ignorant mass were deemed presumptuous in asking such questions of Gen. H. They must "yield him a *generous confidence*," and surrender their liberties *unconditionally* into his hands. The Whig leaders have gone yet farther. Thinking, that if no means were taken to prevent him, the General might be induced to gratify the enquiries of his fellow-citizens with regard to his political opinions, they have appointed three persons, whom they call a "Confidential Committee," to respond to all communications addressed to him of this character, and invariably to return such answer as they may deem most *politic*; and they, in their wisdom, have deemed it best to return no answer at all. This committee are invested with an absolute control over his political course. With regard to politics, his mouth is never to be opened—his pen never to be employed, except by their express permission. As far as we have been able to ascertain, his obedience has been implicit. A passive automaton in their hands, unsmirking, unresisting, he has submitted to all their despotic decrees. And this is the man we are called upon to choose for our President; a man, who tamely suffers himself to be placed in a position alike degrading to himself and insulting to his fellow-citizens.

Yet, notwithstanding the flagrancy of the insult which the Whig leaders have thus cast upon the plain, common sense of the people, so strong is the confidence which they place in their stupidity, that they offer no apology whatever for their own conduct. They think, that the great mass of our citizens are totally devoid of reasoning powers, and only to be influenced by appeals to their prejudices. True to this doctrine, they do not even deign to palliate, by their usual sophistry and deceit, the monstrosity of this insult.

They know, that every man has a strong inclination in favor of those whose lot in life is the same with his own. They reason upon this principle, that the poor, laboring class of men, who constitute a majority of the community, would feel their pride highly flattered, by elevating to the Presidential Chair one of themselves. Their belief in the ignorance of the people leads them to conclude, that this consideration alone would outweigh every other, and that, if they could only induce them to think Gen. Harrison a poor man, they secure his election. Confiding in their numerous presses, and scrupling at no kind of falsehood, they determine to create this impression, if they can. Accordingly, though they know that Gen. Harrison lives in a spacious mansion, possesses an extensive and valuable landed estate, enjoys a lucrative office, and is as good a Federalist as any in the land, they would have us to believe that he is a poor man, who lives in a miserable log cabin, can afford to drink nothing more expensive than hard cider, and is a Republican of the Jeffersonian stamp, &c., &c., &c. They abandon all attempt at argument as utterly useless. They place their whole dependence on hard cider and rag money. Both, they distribute most plentifully to attain their object. They organize political clubs throughout the country. They assemble what they call National Conventions, and instead of putting forth an explanatory of their principles, they lavish their *money* most bounteously in the erection of log cabins and in the pageantry of unmeaning, ridiculous and disgusting processions. Their papers are filled with log cabin pictures, and descriptions of log cabin festivals. You urge upon them what you consider most weighty arguments—You anxiously await a reply—"Poor Man's Friend," "Log Cabin Candidate," or "Huzza for Old Tip," is all the satisfaction you can obtain. Ask them to justify the object of the Confidential Committee—speak to them of Gen. Harrison's conduct in relation to selling white men into bondage—of his votes in Congress, &c., &c., their answer is the same. In short, there is nothing so absurd and preposterous, which, in their opinion, may not be washed down the throats of the people by *HARD CIDER*.

The course of the Whig leaders would indeed lead one to conclude, that they thought the great mass of our citizens to be equally devoid of common sense and natural feelings. They cast upon them the most galling of all insults, *contempt*, and think that they can gain partisans to their cause by such conduct. They expect them to throw their votes upon a man, with whose principles they are not permitted to be acquainted. They expect them to commit the Executive authority into the hands of one, who unresistingly submits to the dictates of such men as John C. Wright and his associates, and who regards the great Federalist, Daniel Webster, as the orthodox expounder of the Constitution. They plainly show, that they think the most weighty argu-

ments for their poor understandings, are miserable appeals to the lowest prejudices and the vilest passions of the human heart—and suppose that a large portion of the people have neither the sense to perceive, nor the pride to resent, the contempt in which they are held by these designing demagogues.

But will their expectations be realized? Will the people of this land tamely submit to these insults?—Will they, by supporting those who despise and insult them, prove the Federal doctrine to be true?—Prove themselves devoid of intelligence and common sense? The servile inhabitants of the monarchies of Europe, are more independent than so to act. And will the people of this happy country, the most enlightened, the most independent, the freest in the world, so disgrace themselves? The patriotism and intelligence which they have always manifested, disproves the degrading supposition. A few may, for a time, be deluded by artifice and misrepresentation; but the honest yeomanry of the country, will prove to the Whig leaders, at the approaching election, how egregious has been their folly in supposing that the great body of the people are devoid of common sense, and may be insulted with impunity.

MACON.

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing, it appears that Gen. Harrison has *ventured* to answer a letter addressed to him by the Whig candidate for Elector of the Richmond District. The General's letter, however, clearly proves (if proof had been wanting) his extreme reluctance to make any communication whatever for the *public eye*. He admits that he had "gotten rid of a large portion" of the communications addressed to him "by committing them to the flames instead of the Committee," assigns the reasons which induced him to answer "the political part" of the letter addressed to him, and concludes by expressing a wish that what he had written, may not be *PUBLISHED*. The great joy expressed by some of the advocates of the *mute candidate*, that he should have broken silence for once, is as amusing, as it is ridiculous. J. C. Wright, and the other members of his Federal Committee, could not have been at their post, when the General ventured on the hopeless experiment of refuting the charge of *Federalism* preferred against him to his own face, and on the floor of Congress, by the late John Randolph—And whatever may be the opinion of the General with regard to Abolitionism, both he and his Confidential Committee will be unable to satisfy the South that he is not the *candidate* of the Abolitionists. Let him come out if he dare, as Mr. Van Buren has done, and tell the Abolitionists boldly and frankly, that he, too, will veto any bill, having for its object the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Until he shall have done this, he may as well continue *mute* for all the good he may derive in the South, from any such communication as the one referred to. It is now perfectly obvious, that this is the last communication he will make to either "friend or foe," and that he will stand *mute* for the future. Well, therefore, may his advocates make the most, not of what he has said, (for it amounts to nothing,) but of the very *important fact* that he has answered the "political part" of the letter of a *friend*. Whether the General will complain of the publication of his letter as a breach of confidence, is a matter of which the public will probably never be informed. It will, no doubt, however, be a most interesting subject for the grave deliberation of his Committee of *Keepers*.

MACON.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRISIS.

Ever since John C. Wright, David Gwynne and O. M. Spencer issued their Proclamation, declaring that they had taken Gen. Harrison into custody, and that he should no longer write nor speak about public matters, except so far as they might give him leave, many persons have been prodigiously puzzled in conjecturing what will be done with him, if he shall be elected, and get into the great white house. They conclude, that if now, when he has not the shadow of authority and can do little or no mischief, his keepers watch and guard him so closely, they will be much tighter upon him, when, from his position, a single absurdity or extravagance from him, may explode and ruin the deepest plot devised by Whig cunning against the rights of the people. The same persons are unable to conceive how, during the four years, to which the General has *modestly contracted* with his Whig makers, to limit his wishes, he is to be kept still and quiet; for, say they, he is known to be a right fidgeting, restless old fellow, fond of seeming to be immersed in business, and addicted to talking a great deal and much at random.—The perplexity just mentioned, is a striking proof of the dullness that people frequently betray, or of their unaccountable forgetfulness of things which have been brought to their notice over and over again. But for the one or the other propensities, they could not have overlooked the fact, that in my famous ballad that has been sung all over these U. S. times out of number, (and especially by the General's favorite black-a-moors,) I have pointed out the appropriate amusement and occupation for a President, who, it is not intended by his makers, shall take any part in public affairs, but who being caged up like a parrot or pet squirrel, must be pro-

vided with something like a whirligig or round house to beguile his time with, since it is impossible he can devote the whole of the *bargained four years* to cider-drinking. Here, then, is my plan in two lines, and it is wonderful, that the recollection of those lines should not have prevented every perplexity:

"If I was the President of these United States,

I would ride upon the cellar doors and swing upon the gates."

Now, gentlemen, it cannot be questioned, that here is a *Presidential occupation* exactly graduated to the powers and qualifications of a candidate whose merits are displayed in nothing under heaven, but in an exhibition of miniature log cabins, in barrels and gourds and similar trumpery; and as the amusement I propose is very harmless, and will interfere with no Whig scheme against the people, doubtless Messrs. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer will extend the benefit of it to their prisoner. One other recommendation of these presidential pranks is this: that the spirit and relish with which they will be enjoyed, will be certain to increase in proportion to the use of the fashionable *Tippecanoe* beverage **HARD CIDER.**

ZIP COON.

GEN. HARRISON—ON SLAVERY.—[No. 2.]

The Whigs have boasted of the soundness of their candidate's views on the subject of domestic slavery. He is held up in bold relief as the great champion of our Southern institutions; and his opinions on slavery impudently contrasted by his Southern supporters with Mr. Van Buren's. Let us bring him before the bar of the Southern people, and examine him: and I pray you, fellow-planters, holders of slaves, and upholders of the rights and interests of the South, pause and ponder well over Harrison's sentiments. Wm. Henry Harrison was born in Virginia, in the midst of slaves and a *slaveholding population*. His father was a slaveholder. He was born and reared in none of the Northern prejudices against our institutions, and has no such excuse for his repugnance to slavery. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, in the midst of slaveholders. We might have expected, from these favorable circumstances of his birth and education, to find him, though the citizen of another State, a gallant defender and unflinching supporter of the institutions of his native State. But, even before he left Virginia, he became the member of an Abolition Society; and he no sooner became the citizen of a *non-slaveholding* territory and State, than he imbibed the fanatical cant and the deep detestation against slavery, which characterizes the wild Abolitionists of the North. It is true he voted in Congress against the Missouri restriction, and that is all that can be said in his favor. Now, let us hear what he says in regard to that vote, as early as 1822, in a letter addressed to "the public," in Ohio—and mark well, ye slaveholders of Virginia, how this native-born son of Virginia, and son of a slaveholder, talks in *non-slaveholding* State!

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the *calumny* which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of *human liberty*. At the age of 18, I became a member of an *Abolition Society* established at Richmond, Va.; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to procure their freedom by every legal means. * * * The obligations which I then came under, I have faithfully performed. I have been the means of liberating my slaves, but never placed one in bondage. I deny, that my votes in Congress, in relation to *Missouri and Arkansas*, are in the least incompatible with these principles. * * * I was the first person to introduce into Congress the proposition, that *all the country above Missouri*, (which, having no inhabitants, was free from the objections made to *Missouri and Arkansas*), *should never have slavery admitted into it.*"

Here he repels as a *calumny* the charge "of being friendly to slavery," and to disprove this calumny, he procures the certificate of a certain Judge Gatch, that he was the member of an Abolition society at the age of 18. He denies that his vote on the Missouri restriction was at all inconsistent with those principles, and boasts, that he was the *first to move* in Congress to exclude slavery from all that portion of territory West of the Mississippi river, and above Missouri State. This proposition from Gen. Harrison virtually gave up the question—surrendered his constitutional scruples in regard to the *restriction*—and cancelled all the obligations imposed on us by the opposition to the restriction in Missouri. It is still falsely pretended, he is the defender of our slave property.

But his shuffling and equivocal votes on the restriction of slavery in the Western territories and his published declaration, that he was a member of an *Abolition Society*, and the *ardent* friend of *human liberty*, which he found necessary or proper to support by the certificate of a "venerable Judge," are not the only objectionable features in his political picture. In a 4th of July Speech delivered at Cheviot, in Ohio, he uses the following language:

"Should I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole *Sur-*
"plus Revenue appropriated to that object; with the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the *pur-*
"chase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward, to a day not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

I confidently ask of the Southern States, "Is there

any way by which the General Government can aid the cause of *emancipation*?" Does the Constitution confer upon Congress the power to purchase slaves? Or can the sanction of a slaveholding State confer that Constitutional grant of power? Most assuredly, no.—Congress can appropriate money for no such purpose—it can raise revenue only for specific objects, enumerated in the Constitution, and the power to raise money to purchase slaves is nowhere enumerated or intended to be granted. Yet General Harrison can see no Constitutional objection to such an enormous proposition, and its zealous prosecution is an object near his heart. The South has ever planted itself upon the protection of the Constitution—and has ever declared, that Congress can, in *no way or form*, aid the cause of emancipation, or, in any respect, interfere with the subject of slavery, with or without the consent of the slaveholding States. Gen. Harrison, on the contrary, affirms, that Congress can aid the cause of emancipation, by the purchase of our slaves and emancipating them. Here, then, is a direct issue between the South and Harrison, of vital importance to the South. Will the South surrender that protection guaranteed in the Constitution?

But apart from constitutional scruples, let us cast up few figures on this monstrous proposition so near the heart of the Whig candidate. The number of our slaves is now more than two millions and a half. These, at a valuation of four hundred dollars each, would be worth one thousand millions of dollars. This valuation is not far from the true worth. To carry out that proposition of purchasing and emancipating our slaves, would cost forty millions of dollars per annum for twenty-five years! allowing that there was no increase in that time. But our slaves double in number in twenty-five years: counting this increase, the annual cost for twenty-five years would be fifty millions of dollars for each year! I do not include in this estimate the cost of sending them to Africa or any other Colony, and supporting them for one year. It is an object "near his heart" to see this plan zealously prosecuted, that "we might look forward to a day not far distant when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave"! I have allowed twenty-five years, a period in which our slave population regularly doubles in number, as the *day not far distant*, for the total emancipation of our slaves: and by Gen. Harrison's plan, it must involve the annual expenditure of more than fifty millions of dollars! The conclusion is plain—that Gen. Harrison means to take our slaves without paying for them, or he means that Congress shall expend forty or fifty millions of dollars yearly in their emancipation. The Whigs—aye, Southern Whigs—denounce Mr. Van Buren for the extravagant expenditure of his administration, and support Gen. Harrison who wishes to expend forty or fifty millions yearly, in the purchase of negroes alone! This would truly be a great reform—vast retrenchment—a most economical administration! The object so near Harrison's heart cannot be accomplished without the means and the money here estimated. I will offer, Mr. Ritchie, through your paper, a premium of a fine hat to any person, who shall from the political proceedings of the nation, from the period of the Declaration of Independence to this time, ransack a more absurd or monstrous proposition, than the one quoted from Harrison's speech. Yet he is held up as the defender of Southern institutions—the friend of the South; and on whom we are to rely to protect us in our slave property. Must not such base misrepresentations recoil upon the heads of the whole Whig party?

A still baser effort is made by that party, and especially by Wm. C. Rives, to impose upon the people; in order to protect their candidate from the odium and the ridicule of submitting such a plan, they boldly affirm that Mr. Jefferson was the father of the scheme. They cast the broad *egis* of Mr. Jefferson's popularity over the shoulders of their candidate. It is a beautiful exemplification of covering the ass with the lion's skin! In the letter to Jared Sparks, referred to by Wm. C. Rives, (page 388, 391, Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. 4th,) Mr. Jefferson enters into a calculation to prove by figures, that it is utterly ridiculous to talk of purchasing and colonizing our slaves on the ground of expense alone. "Their estimated value as property," says the letter, "in the first place, (for actual property has been lawfully vested in that form, and who can lawfully take it from its possessors?) at an average of \$200 each, young and old, would amount to *six hundred millions of dollars*, which must be paid or lost by some body. To this, add the cost of their transportation by land and sea to Mesurado, a year's provision of food and clothing, implements of husbandry and their trades, which will amount to three hundred millions more, *making thirty-six millions of dollars a year for twenty-five years*, with the insurance of peace all that time, and it is impossible to look at the question a second time." Yet, Wm. C. Rives and the Whig party call that sanctioning Harrison's plan! The letter was written in 1824, when Mr. Jefferson was 82 years of age, and is the most conclusive denunciation of the project to purchase and emancipate our slaves. Mr. Jefferson also goes on, in the same letter, to speak

of another project, (to purchase the infant children of the slaves as they are born, at \$12*½* per head,) and the propriety of setting apart a portion of the public lands of the U. S. for that purpose, and their colonization in St. Domingo. But in the close of the letter, he refers to the *constitutional obstacle* in these words:

"I am aware that this subject involves some Constitutional scruples. But a liberal construction, justified by the object, may go far, and *an amendment of the Constitution the whole length necessary.*" Here he clearly contemplates an *amendment of the Constitution*, and expresses it as positively necessary before that object can be accomplished. What shall be thought of a party, and especially of *that leader* of the Whig party who was raised by Mr. Jefferson, and who owes to his memory so many obligations and so much veneration, that attempts to do such injustice to Mr. Jefferson's political character? Such is their recklessness, such their embittered partizan feelings, that they would drag their benefactor's and patron's correspondence before the public, mutilate and pervert its plain meaning, stain his political character, to cover the nakedness of their military chieftain, and divide the ignominy of such a scheme. Rives, at least, should have boldly stood forward to defend Mr. Jefferson—to arrest the progress of the slander—and then we *might* have said of him—"He stood between the living and the dead, and the plague was stayed." We cannot, however, award to him such a meed of disinterestedness.

A PRACTICAL PLANter.

THE LOG CABINS.

Some one observed the other day in the cars between this city and Fredericksburg, by way of showing the popularity of General Harrison, that he had travelled on horse-back from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the county of Louisa, and had met with but three Van Buren tavern-keepers. A passenger enquired, "Sir, did any of these tavern-keepers live in Log Cabins?" "No," was the prompt and unstudied reply. "Why, then," rejoined the passenger, "your observations only prove that the Log Cabin boys support Mr. Van Buren—for it cannot be pretended that Alabama or any of the States through which you travelled, will vote for General Harrison." The traveller closed his lips, and spoke no more.

A WHIG LIE.

The following extract, from the Danville Reporter of the 17th April, is only one of a number of tricks and falsehoods, by which the Whigs, in some quarters, gained their boasted victories, glorying in their damning frauds:

"*Gold Spoons and Gold Plates for the Democratic President.*—We extract the following from the last New York Star. What do the people of this Republican country say to such aping of the Kings of the Old World?"

"Mr. Andrews, a good Whig member from Kentucky, who possesses all the blunt honesty which characterizes the people of his State, whilst dining with the President, observed a splendid service of *gold* plates upon the table, and taking one of the *golden spoons* in his hand, said to the President, 'Mr. Va. Buren, if you will let me take this spoon to Kentucky, and show it to my constituents, I will promise not to use any other argument against you—this will be enough.'

The Editor of the Reporter did not know, or did not choose to know, that a more impudent and unfounded falsehood never was invented and circulated by Whigs, in the palmy days of that corrupt and corrupting Whig, Robert Walpole. He does not know, and if he does, will not probably let his readers know, that "Mr. Andrews, a good Whig member from Kentucky," in his place in Congress, pronounced this story to be untrue. How can people have any confidence in men who utter and publish such *lies*?"

HARD CIDER.

PRINCE EDWARD, June 13, 1840.
Revelations have not yet ceased. Time, the revealer of secrets, is daily bringing out something new in relation to certain men now before the public. I will add my *mite* to the apocalypse, (for it is too warm weather for me to attempt a whole one unaided,) and perhaps give some a clearer idea of the character of a man who solicits their suffrages for the highest post of honor in their gift.

The year 1804 was distinguished for correspondence which, should it all be brought to light, would, I fear, cast a stigma upon more characters than one. The secret history of that period would throw light upon certain transactions—though it might throw the participants in them forever in the dark.

One letter to which I refer, is that of Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the Indiana Territory, in relation to the appointment of Aaron Burr as the representative of that Territory in Congress. At this time, you will remember that Burr was flying through the Western country, and was in the midst of his conspiracy. This letter can be found in Wilkinson's Memoirs of his own times, vol. 2. Sir, can you tell where Harrison's answer is to be found? But the tone of that letter is sufficient to show in what relation General Wm. H. Harrison then stood to men who have been tried for treason. But once more: Nine years after that occurrence (1815, in the Fall,) General William Henry Harrison declared at a public dinner in the City of New York, that if he chose to do so, he could (by discovering a secret of Wilkinson's) destroy him. Do you want proof? Gen. Samuel Smith of Baltimore was present and heard him.

Now, it matters not to what he alluded—whether to circumstances attending Wilkinson's reception of the

Spanish pension—to Burr's conspiracy, or to Newman's desertion—if he had it in his power to show W., a traitor, and did not, does it not prove a guilty connivance at treason, that should alone prevent him from holding the responsible office of President of the U. S.?

BRUTUS.

FOR THE CRISIS.

MUMMERY AND ARGUMENTS! OF THE FEDS.

The Delegates from the Universal Whig party of all colors, lately assembled at Baltimore, (and, as every thing done by Whigs, ever did, and ever must excel what can be done by all others,) formed a meeting, such as the world never witnessed before, and will never see again, unless it shall please these same Whigs again to excite our astonishment. The natural expectation raised by this wonderful meeting was, that they would so enlighten us upon every subject connected with either our national or personal welfare; would so clearly expose the abuses practised upon us by our Democratic rulers, and display the peculiar wisdom, patriotism and honesty of the Whigs, and their exclusive fitness for remedying or preventing the evils they have repeatedly declared would overwhelm us in ruin, (nay bad, in fact, as they said, ruined us over and over again,) that every man, not utterly devoid of discretion, would be constrained to flee to them for preservation. Well—this convention, which never can be equalled, (excepting, always, the power of these Whigs to surpass even themselves,) came together, and what did they accomplish? Did they convict Martin Van Buren as a man of any act or sentiment, which should deprive him of the esteem and cordial good will of his countrymen?—No—a conduct exemplary in all the relations of private life presented no speck to be discovered and magnified by the microscopic search of Whig *charity*. Were they able to discover that as a statesman he entertained any principle or opinion inimical to the rights of the States; to the liberties and happiness of the people, or to the administration of the Government according to the dictates of economy, moderation, equality and justice to every portion of the country, and to all the people of all those portions; or that he harbored any opinions or designs which he concealed and shrouded from his countrymen, because he was fearful their disclosure might injure his popularity, either with selfish Aristocrats and Monopolists, or with incendiary fanatics?—No—the dignity, the firmness, and ability with which he has guarded the rights of the States, and defended the rights and interests of the citizens of all the States, against audacious intrusion, and against usurpation and injustice from privileged corporations: the promptness, the clearness and candor, with which, on all occasions, both before and since his election, he has made known his opinions upon every subject connected with the government; all these features in the public course of Martin Van Buren left no ground on which to venture a plausible cavil before the nation. In their efforts to build up an opposition to the faithful and truly Republican administration of Martin Van Buren, did this mighty Whig Convention reveal to the country any one great constitutional or political principle, as forming the foundation of their own faith? Did they propose for the Presidency any man distinguished for talent, or pledged, either by open, manly profession, or by the substantial evidences of his acts to the true Democratic creed, to the vindication of the State sovereignties, to the maintenance of the rights of the people in their liberties or their property, or in their exemption from the oppressions of monopolies, or from unequal and unjust interference by government in private pursuits and business? No—they pledged neither themselves nor their candidate for or against any principles or measures whatsoever; though they told the people they must turn out their present able, virtuous and Democratic Chief Magistrate, and put in a feeble old man, who in his primest days possessed neither the ability nor the knowledge requisite for the station of President of the U. S.; who throughout his life has been a Federalist; as has been proved by his own public confession; by his support of both the Adamses; by his invariable approbation of every Federal measure proposed under every administration; by his recommending the opinions of that ultra-Federalist, Webster, as the perfect standard of political truth; and now by his being the favorite and candidate of the old Adams Federalists—of the Adams and Clay Federalists—of the Tariff Federalists; of the Internal Improvement Federalists; of the Bank Federalists; of the Anti-Masonic Federalists; of the Abolition Federalists, who are madly pressing at this moment an interference by Federal authority in our domestic relation of master and slave; the candidate, in a word, of every class, division and subdivision of Federalism, embraced within the generic Federal term Whig—What else did the wonderful convention do towards enlightening the people, the reformation of abuses, and for demonstrating the claims and fitness of their Hero candidate? They collected a vast crowd in the streets; they hung out numerous pieces of painted cloth, striped, checkered and spotted, as emblems of the motley materials composing their party; they dragged about with

them representations of log cabins, a number of barrels and gourds, and similar trumpery; they yelled, and drank, and swore; they trampled to death some three or four poor wretches, and exhibited every sign of disgusting excess and almost of phrenzy. Such were the doings of the wonderful convention of Whig sages, displayed to prove the misdoings of the Democratic Administration and the surpassing talents, virtue and patriotism of the Whigs; to shew forth especially the splendid qualifications of their Hero, not indeed by the common, vulgar mode of examples of his wisdom and achievements, but by the magical effects of his association with painted rags, mock log cabins, barrels, and sour cider. Such were the powerful arguments of the unparalleled Whig convention—arguments supposed to be suited to the capacities of the people. Freemen! Democrats of Virginia! you cannot fail to rate them and their infatuated authors at their true value! One part of this Whig demonstration you will particularly note. It is this: That above all other objects in the scene, the man whose heart could not rejoice in the successes of his country's arms when opposed to an insolent foreign enemy, who refused to clothe and feed her suffering soldiers; the man who was the enemy of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson; the leading advocate on every occasion of Federal usurpation, and the hired retainer of the monster Federal Bank, Daniel Webster, was borne aloft upon a splendid equipage drawn by four white horses, to distinguish him as an object of especial admiration and as a leading champion in their cause.* What, after scenes like these, can you believe are the opinions entertained of the people by men, who will venture still to prate to you about the Republicanism of Harrison, and who strive to force him with such confederates upon the nation?

* The GOD-LIKE Webster (as he was blasphemously styled by the partisans of the Bank when assisting in its attempts to overthrow the administration of the venerable and patriotic Jackson,) delivered before the great convention at Baltimore a speech which is said to have almost bewitched them with ecstasy, the pith and force of which consisted in this contemptible slang: "That every body admitted the times were hard—and it seemed to be agreed that the only remedy was hard cider."

FEDERALISTS.

(From the pen of Mr. Dawson, the Biographer of General Harrison. This article is taken from the Cincinnati Advertiser of the 9th inst., Edited by Mr. D.)

Federalists.

The piebald party seem to be extremely sensitive at being called Federalists. They dislike much to have that term applied to them, in which formerly they gloried; and to which some of them to this day openly avow their attachment. Mr. Jacob Burnet has lately, in letters to a friend in N. York, stated that he was always a Federalist and continued to be so; yet he recommended General Harrison at a public meeting, held in this city in 1833; and the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, as a Democrat of the school of Thomas Jefferson, add now the party seems quite solicitous, that the title should be sunk in that of Harrison Democrats.

How different was the character given of General Harrison by a man who knew him as well as Mr. Burnet did, and that character given in Congress to his face, and with one exception most fully acknowledged. That character we give in this day's paper, and intend that it shall remain as a standing dish, as a beacon warning to real Democrats, and a rebuke to the Federalists who seem so anxious to pass upon Democrats, like base coin, a rank black cockade Federalist of the Adams and Hamilton school. General Harrison holds no principle in common with Jefferson Democrats. His letter to Harmer Denney, his speech at Cheviot, and other things which he has spoken and published, prove his Federalism. He upholds the wretched system of paper credit. He would give the people another United States Bank. He would apply the revenue of the country to the purchase of slaves. He would disfranchise every man who holds an office under the General Government. He would alter the Constitution of the United States, without the authority pointed out by that instrument for its amendment. He would in the real federal spirit of Hamilton, construe that Constitution in a manner favorable to all the wild schemes of that faction, that labored so hard at its original formation, to assimilate the government to that of Great Britain, which was considered by old John Adams the best government the world ever saw, or would see. He approved of the first message of the Ex-president John Q. Adams, in which he openly declared that the Representative should not be palied by the will of the constituent. He not only supported and approved of the alien and sedition Administration of the elder Adams, but he approved all the measures of the coalition, the bargain Administration of Adams and Clay of a later date, and accepted of office under it, including the wicked measures of sacrificing the British and French colonial trade, the gewgaw mission to Panama, so completely at war with the principles of the Constitution, and so contrary to the farewell address of Washington, to avoid entangling alliances. By his approbation of that Administration and its measures, he gave his full sanction to one of the most disgustingly corrupt bargains, ever made between two corrupt politicians, and which was condemned by so large a majority of the American people, who elected and re-elected that incorruptible patriot, Andrew Jackson. All this has been done by General Harrison, who is now the candidate of the most heterogeneous party that ever existed in this or any other country; the strongest and the most stable of which are the black cockade, blue light, Hartford convention Federalists, headed in this city by the notorious Jacob Burnet.

The above are but a few of the principles supported and held by the candidate of the piebalds.

*A Life of General Harrison is advertised as being in press, and to be published shortly, 'compiled from original and authentic documents.'

Where those original and authentic documents, have been brought from, we are at a loss to conceive; as we have understood that all the documents relating to public affairs in which he was concerned, were burnt by the British when they destroyed the public offices at Washington; and to our knowledge, the duplicates retained by the General were burnt with our printing office in 1829. Of this fact, the General himself has a perfect knowledge, and we never understood from him that he had retained triplicates; if he had, there would have been no necessity for his sending to us for the copies, after they were burnt.

Indeed, the preservation of those documents was one of the principal motives for the publication of the *Narrative of the Life of the General*, he having been connected so much with the transactions of the early settlement of the Western country."

RICHMOND, Va., SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

"A wise and frugal Government which shall restrain men from injuring one another; shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement; and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government.—Mr. JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BANKING SYSTEM—STATE STOCKS—BRITISH VIEWS.

It is not deemed worth the trouble now, it seems, by the leading Federalists in Congress to remain *masked* on the subject of a National Bank. They are beginning openly to advocate the establishment of such an institution as a constitutional and expedient, financial and commercial agent. A leading Federalist, from Kentucky, a few weeks since, proposed one of a capital of SEVENTY MILLIONS. They are beginning boldly to advance the astounding heresy, that Congress has the power, and is in duty bound, to furnish a medium of "commercial exchange" in the notes of a Bank with a National charter, and vested, for a term of years, with the exclusive privilege of banking under the Federal authority!

The State Rights' Virginian will see in this movement an assumption of power, which casts far into the shade the odious pretensions of the days of Hamilton and the Elder Adams. The first Bank of the U. S. was mainly recommended as a *fiscal agent*. It was claimed as a "necessary and proper means" of exercising the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, &c., and "pay the debts" of the Union. Comparatively humble, as was this pretension then, it was odious enough to shock the just sensibilities of the people, and made the first actual breach, by Federal authority, over the bulwarks of the Constitution. But the claim of the power to create a bank, as an incident to the "regulation of Commerce," they then did not *dare* to make. That assumption was reserved to a later day, and for men, who, having succeeded in dragging from retirement, and putting in nomination for the Presidency, an "Alien and Sedition Law" adherent of the Elder Adams, seem to be infatuated, and, to believe that all the exploded heresies of that school may be safely broached, and some, even, which, till now, they have never *dared* to put in a tangible shape before the people.

We ask our State Rights' friends to ponder well this position of the Federal party. If this loose and alarming construction of the Constitution, by which Federalism would create this gigantic Banking monopoly, is to prevail—What project shall we have next from these *masked Monarchs*? If Congress, through a Banking monopoly, is constitutionally bound to furnish a medium of "commercial exchange," why may not Congress also, under the power "to regulate commerce," vest the different branches of our domestic and foreign trade in gigantic associations, upon the model of the British East India Company, surrounded by immunities, and reaping a monopoly of profits? Why is money a more necessary instrument of conducting foreign and domestic commerce, than *railroads, canals, and ships*? And if Congress is bound to furnish the one, why not the other? Where, under such a construction of the Constitution, would Federal authority stop in its career of encroachments on the rights of the States? How many of the vital interests of the country, reserved by the States under their own guardianship, or never surrendered to either Government by the people, would be swallowed up in this vortex of Federal assumption? Would not the now independent and sovereign States dwindle, under the incessant pressure of these growing encroachments, into mere corporate municipalities—the makers of *county highways* and assessors of *Parish rates*? *Monopoly*, too, goes hand in hand with every British Whig scheme of policy. Whatever tends to confer exclusive favors on a distinct class, only realizes their *base ideal* of social and political perfection—only brings them into a closer affinity with their favorite Aristocracies of the old world—places the splendid palace by the side of the mud hovel, and wrings the delights of luxury and wealth for a few from the sweat and blood of the poor and laboring many.

The power and splendor of the British Aristocracy—through the one rests on the necks of oppressed millions, and the other is wrung from the life-blood of the half-clad and half-starved population of laborers, dazzle the eyes of the American Whigs—who would give her British nobles and capitalists a *Monopoly* of Banking under a Federal charter, and fasten upon the Treasury, for their benefit, the foreign debts of the States! And here let it be called to mind, that whatever may be the effects of debts from one section to another of a common country, a large and permanent debt of one nation to another, makes the "borrower the servant of the lender." Who can doubt, that this relation of absolute dependence, by an assumption of the State debts and chartering a National Banking Monopoly, would assuredly follow the possession of the Federal Government by the Harrison party?

No one can be so blind to the current of events, as not to have the conviction forced upon his mind, that Great Britain seeks to subject this country to commercial vassalage, as she once endeavored to do by

force of arms. If she can make us her tributaries—levying her contributions upon our industry, through a funded debt and National Bank, we shall in fact endure all the degradation of Colonial vassalage—and she will reap the rich harvest of our toils. In such a degraded relation we should yield her all the substantial benefit she ever expected or claimed, in a time of peace, at the hands of her Colonies. The gist of her original pretension, which severed us from her jurisdiction, was to raise a revenue from our industry without our consent. It is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that by the instrumentality of our close commercial connection and the mutually dependent banking systems of the two countries, Great Britain would levy an enormous profit on our industry, by aid of a National Bank here—the necessary ally of her own—and the funded State debts, fastened upon the Treasury. The paper circulation of this country would be at her absolute mercy. The prices of property and labor, the productiveness of American industry in all its manifold forms, would vibrate with the keenest sensibility, as the currency contracted and expanded at every turn of the screws in the Bank parlor in Threadneedle street, London. The annual payment of the funded debt (in many cases unproductive) would exhaust the country of so much treasure for foreign benefit. Instead of the rising vapour descending again in genial showers to fertilize the ground from which it sprung, it would be swept away by an annual monsoon, to enrich a foreign land, and leave its mother soil an arid desert. Holding in the hollow of her hand the "sinews of war," we should find ourselves paralyzed—our currency struck down—and the country convulsed from centre to circumference, at the first blush of hostilities with the monied autocrat of the world.

Are Virginians prepared quietly to see such a gigantic monied power erected on the ruins of the Constitution? We ask our State Rights' friends to pause, reflect, and catch with an eagle eye the insidious movements of our opponents. Mark the astounding developments of their designs—the desperate means, hitherto unheard-of in the annals of a free country, by which they would lead captive the popular judgment, and urge the Republic on blindfold to its ruin. Look at the humiliating spectacle of a candidate for President, gagged and handcuffed, and only not gagged, and the people impudent to give him their suffrages, while, in the same act, denied the means of casting their suffrages intelligently! thus sought to be made to stultify themselves, and deny by their own votes their political sovereignty!—Let every candid man ask himself—what portion of the capital stock of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, and of the State stocks, is owned by foreign nobles and capitalists! and what would be the increased value of this property by the recharter of the Bank and the assumption of the State debts? Let him remember, too, how loudly Federalism proclaims the country poverty-stricken and bankrupt. Yet who has ever seen, in any election, money expended in such boundless profusion—in conventions—parades—processions—log cabins, and in the enormous editions and universal distribution of partisan documents? All this requires a vast expenditure of funds, which the Federalists say this country is too poor to furnish. But we see in a foreign land, both the ability and the inducement. How much would the foreign stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania give—freely give, for the recharter of the one and the assumption of the other? Why, the advance upon the present value of this property, would put many millions into the pockets of these foreign stockholders, and when did British rapacity ever boggle at the means to compass its object? Did ever a sense of justice arrest her career of encroachment upon the territory of weaker neighbors, or upon their commercial and maritime rights?

It is, indeed, time to awake! If FOREIGN GOLD is the prime mover that sets in motion the immense machinery which is plying every instrument of fraud, violence, and deception, to break down our fundamental laws, and engraft a scheme of legalized plunder upon the free institutions of this country—the GREAT MASS SHOULD BE AROUSED! The hand that fingers the BRIDE should be palsied, and the traitor outlawed, who panders to the rapacity, or ambition of a foreign assailant of his own native land.

MORE WHIG CAPITAL.

"WASHINGTON, June 13, 1840.

"John M. Botts has again made an attack upon the Administration by making a garbled statement in relation to the trial of Lieut. Hooe of the Navy, by a Court Martial, composed of his brother officers, and all of whom are open opponents of the Administration, alleging that the court admitted the evidence of negroes; upon which ground he alleges that the President ought not to have approved the sentence of the court. Now, Lieutenant Hooe was tried by a court of his own selection, and found guilty and sentenced, for the approval of which he censures the President, and is endeavoring to make political capital out of the sentence of a court composed of Whigs.—Mr. Botts's object was to publish so much of said trial

as would suit his views, but a Democratic member offered a resolution to publish the whole proceedings, (which was substantially adopted next day by Mr. Wise, the proxy of Mr. Botts.) The people will now have an opportunity of seeing what all these statements are worth. No such evidence as he states decided the sentence of the court, because all of the evidence was of such a character that the court was compelled to find the accused guilty."

A Voice from Massachusetts!

At the log cabin festival, given on Friday last, by the Fed. citizens to the Whig members of Congress and others, near Alexandria, there was indeed some "change" and confusion of parties. Among those who addressed the company were Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Preston, O. Hoffman, Biddle, Wise, Waddy Thompson of S. Carolina, Jas. Garland of Va. What a chaos of professions! But the first of all, and proudly pre-eminent, stood Daniel Webster! He spoke first, and he gave the cue to his piebald party—the first at the festival, as he will be the first in the Cabinet of Gen. Harrison, should the people of this country raise him to that "bad eminence." If there were a Virginia Republican within the sound of his voice, how much must it have galled his feelings, to hear the Federal Orator pour forth such insulting strains as these!

"From the pledges of the men now at the head of affairs, no hope of a change of measures can be entertained until there is a change of men. But, said Mr. Webster, the *change* will come! So sure as that sun shall set in the West, will relief to the country rise in the West! (Great applause.)" "Have you an interest in any thing which will not be maintained by Wm. Henry Harrison? Can we lose any thing by a *change*? Let us, then, go forward together. We have made Wm. Henry Harrison the bearer of our standard, and while he holds it, it shall not fall unless we fall along with it!" And Webster invites Virginia, as they did of old, when they "took counsel together," to unite with Massachusetts.—And, exclaimed the Federal Orator, "On the 4th of July next, I hope to meet my fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, and I will bear to them greetings from you."

Yes, Sir, go back to Massachusetts, and tell your Federal allies, that the Whigs of Virginia are determined on *change*, and will *unite* with you in banishing the Virginia principles from the Government, and saddling Virginia with a Federal Dynasty. But what say ye, Republicans of Virginia, to this proposed *Coition*? Is Republican Virginia prepared to take counsel with Federal Massachusetts, and introduce a change of *measures* with a change of men. Are you prepared for this revolution? Are you willing to see Wm. H. Harrison elected, and the first act of his administration to appoint Daniel Webster of Massachusetts Secretary of State?

Unite with the Federalists of Massachusetts—"take council" of Daniel Webster! Are you prepared for this prodigious phenomenon? Is the age of miracles to be revived? Who talks of Virginia's changing, apostatizing from all her principles, and succumbing to the baleful star of Daniel Webster? Webster talks of it—and your Whig oracles rend the air with acclamation at his ominous proposition.—Why—who is Virginia—and who is Daniel Webster? Virginia is Republican to the core—Daniel Webster is Federal to the core. His theory of the Constitution, his measures, his whole course, are as far from ours, as the poles asunder. Virginia supported the war with all her chivalry—Webster opposed it. Virginia has gone against the Adamses' Administration—Webster has supported them. Who has opposed the National Bank? Virginia. Who has supported the Bank? Daniel Webster. Who has opposed the National Tariff, National Improvements, the whole brood of Federal monsters? Virginia. Who has supported them? Daniel Webster. Who scouted and ridiculed Madison's Report and the Virginia principles? The Orator of Massachusetts. Who is most anxious to put out the present Administration, which has *pledged* itself to veto a Bank, to veto an Anti-slavery bill—and to put in a Federal candidate, who has given us no such pledges—and who will be the nose of wax in Daniel Webster's hands—for to him, the voice of fame has already awarded the first office in the gift of W. H. Harrison. We call upon every Republican of Virginia to arouse, and see the enemies into whose hands the federal Whigs are willing to betray us. And we call upon them to hear

Another Voice from Massachusetts,

Sounded at Salem but two days before Mr. Webster addressed the motley multitude at Alexandria. Hear this last voice. It is the voice of a Republican and a Patriot:

"The Democracy of New England and of Massachusetts are on the gain even under the almighty pressure of one kind and another brought to bear on the people. The parties in Massachusetts are so equally divided, that there is some little doubt, perhaps, what the result will be. It is very certain both parties will gain, and whichever gains most will carry the day. Our prospects, it is very plain, are improving every day, and our men are determined to carry the State, if it can possibly be done. There is one circumstance about the position of Virginia quite remarkable—that is, that the genius of her people should ever have permitted the least shadow of a doubt to exist as to her inflexible devotion to the old Virginia principles—the principles of the Revolution—the principles of her Washington, her Jefferson, her Ma-

dison and her Monroe. What! Virginia which was wont to point the way, and the whole Union would follow with patriotic devotion—deserting the principles she was the first to maintain and establish—principles on which she has borne the standard of victory in a brilliant series of triumphs, from the very outset of the Constitution—Virginia! noble, gallant and chivalrous Virginia! after fifty years unshaken devotion to the American principles of Democracy, at last to sink into the slough of Hartford Convention Federalism, and trudge to the lead of Massachusetts; for no one doubts Mr. Webster will be *de facto* at the head of Harrison's administration, that a few people fancy may exist, some day or other; it cannot, it will not be. Virginians will never see the brilliant halo of triumphs in the cause of correct principles tarnished, which encircle her reputation, by helping to elevate a man to the Presidency, who possesses no principles, nor sympathies in common with Virginia, or the Union."

Citizens of this proud and patriotic Commonwealth! it is for you to give the answer in November next.

"The cry is, still they come!"

We understand, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, R. M. T. Hunter, Esq., has declared to a gentleman of the Whig party his intention to vote for Mr. Van Buren.

From South and West, the cry is, still they come.

In Georgia, the Athens Banner publishes a letter from Governor Troup, in favor of the Sub-Treasury system, and says, "The Governor does not give us his views, only inferentially, upon the Presidential question; but it is clear that he cannot support Harrison. If he votes at all, it will be for Van Buren." We have also several of the strongest State Rights' party in the field for M. Van Buren—among them are Messrs. Lumpkin, Cooper, Colquitt and Black—Seaborn Jones, Col. John Howard, Gen. Bethune, Gen. E. Harden, &c., &c. These last gentlemen have signed "A Call" to the whole State Rights' party of Georgia, to every citizen who is "opposed to the National Bank, and opposed to amalgamating with Northern Federalists," to meet at Milledgeville on the 3d July. Lamar, one of the strongest State Rights' men in the State, has come out with an effective appeal to his political friends.—The "change" however is going through Kentucky itself. We clip the following article from the New York New Era of Tuesday last:

"GLORIOUS NEWS.—By our Kentucky papers we have further and most gratifying accounts of great and astounding changes in favor of Democratic principles among the people of this gallant State. Every thing foretells one of the most surprising revolutions in that State that our political history records. Among the most prominent persons whom we see announced as taking or about to take, a stand in favor of Mr. Van Buren, are the following:

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, Governor of the State.

JOHN ROWAN, formerly U. S. Senator.

BEN. HARDIN, Distinguished "Whig" ROBT. N. WICKLIFFE, Ex-Members of Congress.

HENRY DANIEL, JOHN L. HELM, Speaker of the lower house of the last Legislature.

JAMES D. HARDIN, of Anderson County."

"This Nigger Business."

Every effort has been made to prejudice the South against M. Van Buren. In these efforts none has been more deeply implicated, than the Richmond Whig. At first it was represented he was an Abolitionist. His honest revelations on this subject quieted the slander. Then he opposed the admission of Missouri without restrictions as to slavery. The proof is, that Mr. Van Buren, on a question of power between the slaveholding and anti-slaveholding States, made no decided objection to the resolutions of instruction in the New York Legislature in 1839 against Missouri, because he well knew such objection would have been fruitless. Upon those resolutions he gave no vote, for the Legislature was unanimous. They passed without division or count. Shortly after, however, a large meeting was gotten up at Albany to give tone and strength to their proceedings; in other words, to express opinions in precise conformity to the instructions to Mr. King, that Van Buren was not present at that meeting; but by permission his name was used on the committee to draft an address—and when that address was presented to him, he refused to sign it. This is a brief history of Mr. Van Buren's connection with the Missouri question, showing conclusively that the proceedings against Missouri, in his mind, were not free from difficulty. General Harrison, however, surrendered the whole question by the amendment he proposed in the House of Representatives, for which he was severely censured by his own P. P. Barbour, then a member also. He resigned his seat, went home, and was elected to the Senate of Ohio promptly, no doubt on account of his opposition to the extension of slavery; and then, together with Mr. Thompson, concocted and prepared resolutions instructing the United States Senator from that State to oppose the admission of Missouri *out and out*—Yet the Richmond Whig, with a knowledge of these facts, has the cold-blooded heartlessness to draw a disadvantageous comparison of Mr. Van Buren with General Harrison on this interesting occasion.—The next effort to create a prejudice against Mr. Van Buren, was the part he took in the proceedings of the New York Convention in 1839, in regard to the right of suffrage to blacks. This old charge is continually raised up, whenever others have failed to perfunctory. A brief statement will put this whole matter in its proper light. 'Tis true, that Mr. Van Buren did vote to strike out the word "white," and why? Because under the old Constitution, all the negroes voted, and the political friends of the R. Whig and Mr. Leigh wished to defeat the adoption of the new one before the people, in order that they might continue to exercise the same right to the same extent. This was in part the reason why Mr. V. B. voted to strike out the word "white." Mr. V. B. was in favor of restrictions as to the right of suffrage to blacks, in order to procure the adoption of other important principles in the new Con-

stitution. He knew the People were not prepared for a total exclusion, and that such exclusion would be fatal. The Federalists knew the same; and hence the motives for the opposite conduct in the Convention. As further proof, that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of this restriction, he approved the report from a committee to which the subject had been referred, making the right of suffrage almost universal to the whites, and requiring of the blacks that voted a qualification of \$250 clear of incumbrances. Mr. Eastwood objected to the report, and proposed the sum of \$100, as the qualification. Mr. Van Buren voted against this amendment.—This is enough to prove, that he never voted to give blacks the right of suffrage; but, on the contrary, did every thing he could to diminish that right.—Proof of this may be found in the perfect unanimity, with which the vote of New York and all the Northern, Eastern and Western non-slaveholding States was given against Mr. Van Buren. Besides, it is natural that Federalism, underdriven, as it always has done, the popular intelligence, should be in favor of extending the right of suffrage to negroes, as a means of enlarging the basis for wealth and money to operate on.—The last effort to add to this prejudice originated the other day with John M. Botts, a member of Congress from this District, in the shape of a resolution of enquiry into the proceedings of a certain Court Martial held on board a U. S. ship of war, in the bay of Pensacola, concerning certain charges against Lt. G. M. Hooe of the Navy.—The charge, as drawn from these proceedings, and as set forth in the Whig of the 19th, editorially, and by a Congressional Correspondent—none other, we doubt not, than the Hon. M. Botts himself—is, that Mr. Van Buren has sanctioned and approved the introduction and reception of negro testimony against white persons in the South, in violation of law and usage—thus furnishing another evidence of his disposition to elevate blacks to the level of white men. It will be seen, that the whole affair is a most pitiful humbug. Every thing connected with it, will no doubt shortly appear in the shape of a report from the Navy Department to Congress.—In the meantime, we subjoin a letter which has been handed us by a gentleman, received from Mr. Paulding during the past Spring, which, of itself, excusates the President, and dissipates the whole affair:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1840.

Sir—Your application of the 1st inst. for a copy of the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Geo. Mason Hooe, was answered on the 4th, and you were informed that the Clerks of the Department were so entirely occupied with the current business, that it was impossible to comply with your request without neglecting the indispensable duties of their desks; but that any person you might designate should have access to the files for the purpose of making a copy. I can only say in reply to your letter of the 13th instant renewing your request, that the same reasons exist to prevent a compliance with your wishes.

It would seem, however, that a brief statement of some of the facts in this case is necessary to prevent erroneous impressions, and at a time of consue where it is not deserved.

In the first place, it is proper to state, that the admission of the description of testimony objected to by Mr. Hooe, is a universal practice on board our ships of war.

The objection of Lieut. Hooe was, that these persons were incompetent by the laws of Florida to testify against a white man, and should in like manner be excluded from testifying on Courts Martial. The Court Martial which was held on board a U. S. ship of war in the bay of Pensacola, and composed principally of officers born in slaveholding States, overruled the objection, and admitted the testimony. This decision was no doubt made on the ground, that no disqualification of a legal nature, which could only exist by a law of Congress, was shown.

It would appear unnecessary to consider this objection for another very important reason, which is, that it is apparent from the fact of the proceedings, that the evidence of the negroes may be *at all* rejected without affecting the sentence of the Court.—The testimony of the other witnesses examined on the trial, was abundantly sufficient to produce the same result.

It is not deemed necessary to go further into this subject but merely to add, that the President had nothing to do with the Court or its proceedings. The judgment of the Court was approved, and carried into effect by the order of this Department;—the approval or opinion of any higher power was not necessary.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

(From the last Washington Globe.)

More Deception practised by Partial Statements of the Official Record, in anticipation of its transmission to Congress.

Mr. Botts, and his assisting committee, succeeded so well in making a false impression on the people by their deceptive documents, in regard to the expenditures, that we expected more attempts of the same sort. And lo! we have another trick played on us, quite as fair as that which charged the millions of indemnity obtained from foreign nations, as extravagance on the Administration which recovered them for, and paid them over to, our citizens.

The kindred contivance, reported to Mr. Botts and his co-laborers, to make false impressions in regard to the conduct of the President, is worked up in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, presenting a garbled statement of the case of Lieut. Hooe, who was tried for disobedience of orders, contempt of his superior officers, mutinous words, and whipping the sailors, &c. He was convicted of several of the charges, removed from the West India station, and reprimanded. In regard to some of the specifications, the testimony of colored seamen was admitted. They were freemen, and we learn from one of the oldest Commodores in the navy, that on trials on board the vessels of the U. S., this has always been done, as far as his knowledge extends—the laws of the U. S. not disqualifying the sailors, of any sort, as witnesses. We were informed by him that he never knew of an objection being taken to their evidence, until the trial of the case of Lieutenant Hooe. In this case, although five of the seven officers who tried the case, were of the States of S. Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Maryland, and the Judge Advocate of Florida, yet feeling bound to admit the testimony of any person not disqualified by the laws of the U. S., they overruled the objection of Lt. Hooe.

This question in regard to the competency of the testimony, thus decided by them, did not come up for the decision of the Department or the President. The charges upon which Lieut. Hooe was convicted, were established upon the specifications, in regard to which the testimony of the colored sailors was not taken. The whole case was submitted by the Department, for the opinions both of the Attorney-General of the United States, and the District Attorney, and both distinctly show that the President could not set aside the sentence of the court, on the ground of objections made on the trial to the status of color as witnesses, because that sentence was based on specifications proved by other witnesses, and exclusively by other witnesses. We annex the opinion of the two officers of the Government, which show that nothing was left to the decision of the President, but the simple question, whether he would set aside a conviction, founded on allegations sustained by undisputed testimony, because disputed testimony was admitted as to some other specifications. This point, on which alone the President's decision turned, is kept out of view altogether in the case, as presented by Mr. Botts—and he hurries it off, before the Secretary, in answer to the call of the House, could send in the record showing the whole and true state

of the case. From the garbled state of the case as sent abroad by Mr. Botts and his Abolition brethren of the committee, it would seem that the President had determined that he would not interfere to set aside a judgment, founded on the testimony of free persons of color, sailors, enlisted into the service of the United States; when, in fact, he decided that he would not interfere to set aside a conviction based upon allegations established by competent white witnesses.

Extract from the United States District Attorney's letter, 28th June, 1840.

"In this case, however, it seems quite unnecessary to consider this objection [to the evidence of the free colored sailors.] For, the testimony thus objected to may be entirely rejected without affecting the sentence of the court. They were examined as to the second charge, and of that the accused was acquitted.

"They were examined on the fourth specification of the first and 3d charges, and on no other specifications of either of those charges. The accused was found guilty of those specifications to some extent, but there was other evidence under those specifications as full and particular as that of the two colored witnesses. But it is still more plain, that the accused suffered nothing from their evidence, because he was found guilty of both the first and third charges, on other specifications in relation to which neither of these witnesses gave any evidence whatever; so that he has been found guilty by the court on both these charges, without resorting to the objected testimony of the colored witness. I have observed nothing irregular or illegal in any other proceedings of the court."

Extract from the Attorney General's letter of the 28th of April, 1840.

"In reply to your request for my opinion on the point submitted by Mr. Taliaferro, that the proceedings and judgment of the court martial ought to be set aside on the ground that it admitted the testimony of two negroes serving on board the vessel who were produced and examined as witnesses, notwithstanding an objection made thereto, I have to say, that on a careful examination of the record, I find the testimony objected to is in no respect material to the finding of the court. That testimony related to the second charge of which the accused was entirely acquitted; and also to the fourth specification in the first and third charges, the finding in regard to which was fully sustained in all particulars by other witnesses, whose competency was not denied. Indeed, the only fact found by the court, under any portion of the charges to which this testimony relates, is the punishment of a person on board the ship by direction of Lieut. Hooe—a fact mentioned by many witnesses and not at all denied in the defence, which rests, not upon the fact itself, but the authority of the accused to direct the punishment. If, therefore, we adopt the well established and reasonable rule laid down in regard to similar applications in common law proceedings, that "where, upon the whole case, justice has been done and a verdict is substantially right, no new trial will be granted, even though there may have been some mistakes committed." Sufficient justification for assenting to the present application will not be found. This makes an inquiry unnecessary in regard to the objection itself."

HARRISON—*And the Signs.*

Gen. Harrison has addressed a judicious letter to the Whig Elector of this District, and has also spoken a Speech at Columbus—But it is no go! No principle explained; no pledge given—No promise to veto an Abolition bill, or to oppose a National Bank. Not one!—A Correspondent at Washington writes, "When the General took it into his head (not having then the neuralgia, I presume,) to visit Virginia, four years ago, it was often said by some of his most distinguished Whig friends, that he had much better remain at home, as he was not the kind of man to show off, as a candidate for the Presidency. After a hasty call on some of his kin, he posted off on his grand tour to the North. He went, unlike Caesar, he was seen, and he was beaten. His friends have lately cooped him up, and I do think his late letter to Mr. Lyons, proves the wisdom of his friends, who know him best, in imposing silence on him, and the weakness of Mr. Lyons in forcing him to break it—for, such a letter I have never read from any man, who expected such favors from the People. As the old fellow has broken silence, I hope he will continue to write, and thus expose to the People his utter incompetency to serve them. It seems he will reply to no political letter, unless it be from one of high standing, and a connexion. The Standing Army will be disbanded before November!—Nor will the Hooe Humbug answer, even for a month. Great excitement prevails every where. Whig capital, except money, is greatly diminished. They raise funds freely to buy and circulate all the trash, which they will delude the people; but they do not sing so loudly, and I am told they will not back their judgments, as once they did. The New York Delegation are quite sanguine about carrying their State."

Prospects are indeed cheering every where. By this morning's mail, we received a letter from Philadelphia, of the 17th, which says, "I reiterate on my veracity, that I never witnessed more languor than appeared at the late Whig meeting in this city. I feel as much confidence in the prophecy of Mr. Van Buren's re-election, as if it were already matter of history. I do not believe the Whigs of this city will attempt another meeting. They have sounded their last bugle for some time to come. I calculate with certainty on this State and New Jersey."

The accounts from the West are bright and brightening—And who can doubt Old Virginia? We doubt not—We have in

the course of a few days seen letters from Accomack, Brunswick, Patrick, Albemarle, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Montgomery, Greene, Orange, Botetourt, Russell, Frederick, Jefferson, the North West, &c.—all cheering. We had a letter by this morning's mail from Wheeling of the 15th, congratulating us upon the "prospect brightening all around us." A line from Old Frederick promises us a majority of 100 in that county, and counts upon the State by a certain majority of from 4 to 5000. It will be more.

We have various letters from Greene county, giving an account of the scene between Messrs. Rives and Smith of Culpeper. It appears, that Mr. Rives would agree to no arrangement for their both addressing the People. He refused to limit him if as to time—or to begin as soon as the Grand Jury was discharged—but by way of blocking out his antagonist, would not begin till after dinner (half after one) and then spoke more than five hours. After he had spoken about three hours, some of the Democrats finding that he did not give Smith any opportunity to reply, moved that they should go out, and hear Smith. After S. had resisted this motion for some time, they retired (about three-fourths, or some say four-fifths) and left Mr. Rives to hear the reply. The result of the whole affair is the loss of Whig capital in Greene. One letter assures us, that Rives's speech "had such a happy effect, that it changed two modern Whigs into two good Whigs of Washington's and Jefferson's day—and it left the Democracy more firm and invigorated in their cause."—It will scarcely be believed, that among his other hits, Mr. Rives should have stooped to say, "that if he had silver spoons." (Mr. S. had said he was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth.) His friends were always welcome to them, and that he had never used golden spoons, such as were used at the great White House in Washington." Mr. R. must have known better. That species of slang he ought to have left to Ogle of P. He must know that there was not a gold spoon in the White House.

According to last accounts, Bare, the Whig Blacksmith, is a bit of a humbug! He will frit his hour on the fag, like the Standing Army, the gold spoons of Ogle and Rives, the log cabins, log-rolling, and hard cider, and the other coarse and frivolous machi-

inery of the Feds—but the Little Magician will dissipate them all. The "conjuration" of his wand consists of his own good sense, his own good temper, and "the second, sober thought" of a free People.

Congress.—The *Bankrupt Bill* has been reported to the *Senate*, but no action.—The *Independent Treasury Bill* is still under debate in the *House*, but no question. On Thursday, both Houses adjourned in consequence of the death of Mr. Brown, member of the H. of R. from the State of New York. The House now meet at 10 o'clock. They will probably adjourn from the 9th to the 15th July.

Florida.—Letters to the War Department state, that there exists some difference among the bands of Seminole warriors. Sam Jones is said to be using his endeavors to induce his people to submit, and several small bands are disposed to come in, but are restrained by the threats of Wild Cat and Tiger Tail. Gen. Armstrong has accordingly hoisted a white flag at the posts south of the Suwannee, in order that those Indians who desire to do so, may take refuge against the parties of these chiefs.—Meantime Gen. Armstrong is pushing the war with vigor. For Mellon is to be established. A post has been established at the head of North river, which will afford effectual protection to those planters who were lately driven off by a party of thirty Indians, under Wild Cat. That daring chief had on the turban of Othello, taken from the actors, whom the Indians plundered on the road from Picolata to St. Augustine. He displayed a dress of black velvet, richly trimmed, to the negroes, and said he would not take one hundred head of cattle for it.—The tide of war is rather turning. There have several Indians, male and female, been taken or killed lately.

A SCRIP-FOR THE CRISIS.

(The late Treasury Report.)

The Exposition of the expenditures of the Federal Government, will certainly have the effect of quieting the Whigs about its alleged prodigality. They have the truth fairly brought home to them. This document will assuredly open the people's eyes—or rather, clear them of the dust up-stirred by their untiring efforts.—As there are honest men, who are Whigs, I hope the Whig Editor, (who is so anxious that the dear people shall receive information,) will, for their special benefit, insert this document with the comments made by Mr. Benton, in his paper, that they may judge, themselves, of the truth of the allegations hitherto made by the leaders of their party about extravagance, shameful waste of the people's money, &c., &c. The Whigs do the Administration the greatest injustice. Humbug upon humbug! They are compelled, I should imagine, by the evidence advanced, to admit that the lamentable cry about ruinous expenses, &c., is a humbug.—And the Log Cabin, and the Hard Cider! And their Coon Skins, and Johnny Cakes—and their idle mummery and pompous Processions. What humbugs! And their commitment of their Idol to the custody of a "Confidential Committee," for fear he might sink under the labor of attending to his extensive Correspondence—it is all humbug; for, the fact is, *they even do not answer his letters*, nor satisfy the enquiries made after his opinions—Indeed, they take it out of his hands, for the purpose of preventing any answers being made, and of not letting his opinions be known, for fear of giving offence to the Abolitionists.—The whole is a humbug.—And the Standing Army, too, what a humbug that is! The Whigs themselves will ere long be ashamed of this very trick. That it did have influence at the last election, no one, I believe, will deny. "What will become of my poor wife and children," said a voter, "if I am compelled to furnish myself with a musket, &c., and without pay, to travel to Delaware, to join the standing army?" Said another man, "I will not muster this Spring; for, we all will have to go to Philadelphia."—Next Fall, these false impressions will be corrected. Intelligent men should not stoop so low as to be engaged in such political trickery. Virginians going to Philadelphia! predicated upon the Report of Mr. Poinsett, when that Report expressly says, that "not an individual will be exacted from the State in which he resides." The people may be imposed upon for a short time; but they soon right themselves again. The Whigs want power—the loaves and the fishes; and they are making use of every effort to deceive the people, and bring them over to their assistance. All will be right in November. Gen. Harrison shows a hasty spark, but will soon be cold again.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As half the time is nearly run out, between the commencement of "The Crisis" and the Presidential election, we have determined to reduce the price of subscription one half. Henceforth, therefore, the Crisis will be sent, upon the subscription being paid, at 50cts. a copy. A five dollar note will, for the future, command 10 copies. Cheap enough indeed in all conscience! We have some of back Nos. on hand, (not all,) and they will be sent, as long as they last, to the first subscribers who come in.

Whilst we reduce the price of the paper, we shall enhance its nature for the future. For, finding that our multiplied engagements have prevented our doing that full justice to the Crisis, which is due to our great and glorious cause, at this most eventful epoch of our public affairs, we have associated with us a gentleman, of great experience and talents in the profession, who wields a strong and a ready and a sharp pen, of untiring industry, and a staunch States' Right Democrat. When we name Mr. James M. Smith of King George, we are sure we need say nothing more.—We therefore frankly and fearlessly throw ourselves upon the Public—calling upon them to rally around us—calling upon every committ-e-man, in every county, to extend the circulation of this cheap and busy sheet—to take the Crisis for their sake as well as our own—to "hear us for our cause." We pledge ourselves to spare no pains and exertions to make the Crisis an efficient auxiliary in the great cause of Democracy. It has a very respectable circulation already—We want to enlarge it. If we do not deserve our small compensation, we will return it at the end of the campaign.

MARKETS—*Richmond, June 20th, 1840.*

Corn.—Arriving by vessels quite freely—sales 50 cts. on time, dull.

Wheat.—Little or none arriving—prime, nominal, 20 to 20 cts.

Oats.—Few coming in—may be quoted from 30 to 32 cts.

